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To keep your valuables in fire and burglar-proof vaults.
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HEARS FROM HILO**Japanese Paper on Anti-Asiatic Move.****Says Empire Should Stop Coolie Inflow.****Japanese Labor Should Not Be Forced Upon People Who Do Not Want It.**

Under the heading "Japanese Emigration—A Suggestion," the Japan Gazette says:

"Japan is evidently quite aware of the most effective means of mitigating her immediate emigration difficulties. As we have had occasion to point out, the objection to Japanese immigrants, as manifested both by British and Americans, is distinctly local and not federal, and therefore, Japan's obvious policy in the face of local opposition is to address herself diplomatically to the federal Governments themselves. Now it is announced that that course was taken in the case of Australia, and that already a compromise has been made in regard to Japanese immigrants to Thursday Island. Here the Japanese divers are specially useful, and has been arranged that a restricted number shall be admitted, to remain under control of the British residents. These immigrants according to Japanese papers, will come chiefly from Wakayama-ken.

At the same time it is well to notice that the agitation against Japanese immigrants in the Hawaiian Islands is, if anything, increasing. A large movement was organized this month at Hilo, and at a meeting the following resolution was passed:—"We will not finish, nor contract to finish, any work begun by aliens and that in all cases where aliens are in competition with American citizens we will give preference to the latter in all of our personal dealings."

This significant declaration was adopted and signed by the chairman of committees representing eighteen trades, of which there are two hundred and sixty-two workers in Hilo who contend that they are injured by being thrown in competition with aliens, principally Japanese.

Hilo may be a comparatively small place but the fact of this organized opposition is a strong hint to the Japanese Government. There is no doubt that Japan needs an outlet for her surplus population, but why force it where it is not wanted? There are plenty of directions where the Japanese could colonize successfully. Korea presents a good field, Formosa itself affords excellent opportunities, there are China, Siam, the Dutch Indies, Netherlands, Borneo, and many other regions bordering on the Pacific, exploited by the Chinese, but left practically alone by the Japanese. The reason is not altogether obscure. There is a tendency in the Anglo-Saxon races to strike out as pioneers, to seek new fields and create new centers of industry. The tendency, so far, among the Japanese is to go along the lines of former pioneers, to avail themselves of the benefits of an established civilization and to claim an equality of treatment under a state of things which they took no part in creating and to which they do not propose to make a permanent contribution. As, added to this, they underbid local labor, it cannot be wondered at that they have met considerable difficulty in this policy. While the Government may be able to effect some modification in the local sentiment prevailing against Japanese immigrants, it would be optimistic to expect that it could completely change that sentiment. Nor is it to be expected that any Federal Government could absolutely run counter to the unmistakable sentiments of its constituents. Therefore, although it is true that the only hope of Japan in effecting modifications of anti-Japanese sentiment abroad rests upon the success of diplomatic effort, still it is evident that such modifications must necessarily be in the nature of the case be only limited. The plain deduction is that Japan should endeavor to divert the stream of her immigration. It may be well to assert her rights on behalf of Japanese who are already established in places where they have become unwelcome, but the main purpose obviously should be to discourage further immigration to such places, and, per contra, to promote and encourage in every way emigration to other shores, less inhospitable perhaps and likely to be in the long run even more valuable if permanently colonized. These are merely suggestions; but it seems useless and wasteful for Japan to try to force her labor where it is not wanted, locally, and might lead to wider complications, especially when there are other fields of labor, which would in time become of incalculable value. Writers have complained

A HAWAIIAN ONE OF THE GREATEST OF PLAINSMEN

The passing of the Indian scout will be another page of the romantic torn from the world's history which is ever becoming more prosaic. Buffalo Bill is an able man and true as steel. But for a detective ability that Sherlock Holmes himself might envy, Frank Gourard, a Hawaiian, brought up among the Indians, stands probably without a peer. Gourard is tall and very muscular, with huge shoulders and chest. He gives evidence of his nativity in his thick sensuous lips, flattened nose and dusky complexion, unlike that of an Indian. He says himself that he merely remembers the fact, that, as a baby, he was brought from across the water. By long living with the Indians, he acquired a perfect knowledge of their habits, traditions and even methods of thought. Hence he was invaluable to the army when it was called upon to march against the hostile red men.

Lieutenant Jordan of the metropolitan police force was with General Crook's command in its memorable campaign against the Sioux. Gourard rendered yeoman's service during this trying period when the horror of the Custer massacre was very fresh, especially in the minds of the devoted band which hurried after his slayers. Lient. Jordan is, it is believed, the only man in this city who can recall from personal experience the terrors of that memorable chase. Speaking of Gourard, he said:

"I never met a man with the faculty of Gourard. He could tell a footprint in the grass, where the ordinary observer would notice nothing. Moreover, he would tell whether the footprint was left by a white man or an Indian, and, if the latter, to what tribe he belonged. To be sure, he explained the matter by saying that each tribe wore a certain style of moccasins, but the distinction was sometimes so trivial as to render Gourard's feat a very remarkable one. The Indians, as you doubtless know, when on the warpath march in single file, those behind treading in the footprints of the leader, so as to leave a single pair of marks. The carriages used for carrying the squaws and children and supplies were formed of two poles lashed together, one at each side of the horse with the ends trailing along the ground.

"These were of the same width and one was driven in the path of the other. But in spite of these precautions Gourard could tell, with practical exactness, the number of warriors, squaws and papooses that had passed along a trail, in addition to the tribe they belonged to and other particulars which were hidden from the ordinary observer, and the determining of which, to those who did not know the extraordinary capabilities of the scout, seemed wholly impossible. He would notice two sticks laid upon the ground and they would tell him of a sign or warning left by the Indians for their people. There are very many of this latter kind of marks by which the Indians counsel each other.

"In short, Gourard had reduced the faculty of observation, which most civilized people use so carelessly, to an exact science. The Indians, also, as you probably know, are keen observers. You will never be able to catch their eye, perhaps, or to know just where they are looking, but they will see much more than the average white man. The only occasion when an Indian's gaze is fixed is when he describes some object at a great distance. They have a way on the plains of sweeping the horizon, shading their eyes with one hand the while.—Washington Times.

Japan to England. England's prestige to-day is largely due to that natural disposition of her sons to strike out for themselves, to go abroad to some uncivilized spot on the world's surface and there help to build up the Empire. These pioneers were little known. They lived their lives, established law and order and died unnoticed. Englishmen to-day are carrying on the same work in out-of-the-way parts of the world. Why should not the Japanese follow suit? They have the necessary fighting qualities, the same love of order and something of the same industry. The only answer that suggests itself is that they have not the initiative, that they are too apt to look upon a sojourn abroad as a temporary expedient (as the French do), and that upon the first admittance of the light of western civilization they are naturally attracted towards centres of civilization, as moths are drawn towards the candle-flame. But it seems to the dispassionate observer that such "natural" attractions might be considerably counteracted by the Government. Subsidies to ocean lines may be re-

quired by budding companies, but inducements to emigrate and colonize, until such time as the advantages are established, would seem to be equally if not more much advantageous. The country will work out its own salvation, but it certainly seems that more State-aided emigration to places where Japanese colonies would be of permanent benefit would both relieve the State of the danger of international difficulty and prove of lasting advantage to the surplus population. There is plenty of enterprise in Japan, but it ought to be directed.

Misunderstood: "Did you have a pleasant time at Sunday-school?" asked Betty's mother. "No," said the child. "Why, what was the matter?" "Jesus wasn't there." "Yes, dear. He must have been; He is always there." "He wasn't today," insisted Betty, "for the teacher got up and said, 'Jesus is calling today,' and then we just sang and came home."—Harper's Magazine.

Hail To Men!

Even unto old age you may feel the vigor of youth, with its light heart, elastic step, courage and tireless energy. You may be free from pains and aches and defy your years.

There is a fountain of perpetual youth, and you have only to reach out your hand and take it. You can drink of it until your heart shouts with gladness, and with all your might you will proclaim, as other men have,

"I Am a Man"

Like the giants of old, you can be in your prime at sixty—strong vigorous and full of youthful enthusiasm.

It cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney and Stomach Troubles quickly.

Call and see it today, or send for free book about it. I will send it sealed if you send this ad.

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Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.

NO SALOONS FOR SAILORS**Kepoikai Limits Licenses for Beer.****Twenty-One Permits Have Been Issued.****One Japanese and One Chinese Will Get a Beer License From the Treasurer.**

Beer saloons are not to be permitted on the water front by Treasurer Kepoikai and if sailors want to go on a spree they will have to come up to town to do it.

Treasurer Kepoikai yesterday turned down the application of a man named Ryan who wanted to open a saloon near the Sailors' Home.

"No beer licenses will be issued in the vicinity of the Pacific Mill Co. or the Sailors' Home," said Kepoikai. "Yes, you may say that no licenses will be issued for saloons on the water front at all. I don't believe in it. It might be a good idea for a soda water or beer wagon to have a stand on the water front somewhere, but not for a saloon. I refused a license to this man Ryan and do not intend to grant any in that locality."

Treasurer Kepoikai issued his first license to a Japanese yesterday. The malt liquor law contained no restricting clause as to citizenship, though the general liquor law which failed of becoming a law did contain such a provision. "The Japanese have as good a right to licenses as anyone," said Treasurer Kepoikai, "though I don't believe in issuing them wholesale. There are nine Japanese liquor dealers here, and one beer saloon and maybe two is not too many for that class of people. I don't think though I shall issue more than one such beer license. I believe it would be a good thing to give one license to a good Chinaman too."

Altogether twenty-one licenses for beer saloons have been issued so far though there have been over fifty applications for permits. The treasurer does not believe in indiscriminately giving out the licenses and applicants must first satisfy him as to character and willingness to obey conditions, as well as to the proposed location. The beer saloons are being kept entirely out of the residence districts.

The following licenses were issued since Friday:

D. H. Kahauleio, Queen street and Keawue road. Jonah Kumalae surety. J. A. Aheong, No. 104 Beretania street. Hattaro Miyamoto, No. 17 N. Kukui street. Pacific Surety Co. surety. J. Q. Baptista, Punchbowl and Luso streets. S. J. Alencastre surety.

TO CURE ANY DISEASE.

The Cause Must Be Removed, Same Way With Dandruff.

Kill the germ that causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness, you will have no more dandruff, and your hair must grow luxuriantly. Herpicide not only contains the dandruff germ destroyer, but it is also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use. No other hair preparation is on this scientific basis of destroying the dandruff germ than Newbro's Herpicide.

ROBBIE ON ADAM.

Adam, Mr.—born at Eden, (Fla.), July 4th, A. M. His advent was at once recorded on the birthpage of Webster's unabridged. Lived to be several times old. Later on married one of the Eve girls, since deceased. Took part in many engagements and had a pass to Thermopylae. Favorite occupations, saying he "didn't done it," and climbing trees. In his latter years he opened "The Mode" and built suits to suit. His original sign has been lost but excellent photographs taken about that time or earlier are hung on the walls of the Museum of Antiquity, inside. About the time of his death he succumbed. Begat two sons, one of which got "slewed" because he wouldn't buy a Douglas Patent Closet.

The revolution: "Well," said the president of the South American republic, "has the revolution been suppressed?" "Yesterday's has," replied the secretary of war, "but the nine-o'clock revolution of this morning is still on. We've captured one of the revolutionists, but the other is still at large."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes," said the man from Georgia, reminiscingly, "I remember the time when slaves were worth three thousand dollars a head." "Oh, that's nothing," sneered the New York sexton: "what do you suppose the slaves of fashion in my church were worth per head on Easter?"—Judge.

**Frame Fitting**

Much really depends upon the proper fit of the spectacle frame, and yet, strange to say, few recognize this fact, and consequently understand but little about it.

To derive the greatest amount of good from the lenses, the frame MUST fit perfectly, both face and nose.

Attention to LITTLE things—after all, the GREAT things—helps make our work right.

We fit frames to the face as carefully as we do lenses to the eyes. WE are to be pleased and satisfied as well as YOU.

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That's what the burglar thought, for he has entered our place, the

Consolidated Soda Water Works.

No less than four times recently, if he had known our prices and the free delivery to his residence, he would have telephoned MAIN 71 an order for a case of assorted Soda Water, instead of forcing an entrance; but his wisdom is shown by the strenuous efforts he made to obtain Soda Water, Root Beer, etc., which he considered to be of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

It's hot weather now and there is nothing so refreshing as our Soda Water.

He that drinks the best of Drinks is always well supplied.

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NOTICE